The impact of the NSCAT wind on simulating the North Atlantic ocean circulation

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Abstract

The NSCAT along-track wind is systematically compared with the ECMWF operational wind over the North Atlantic ocean. We computed the spatial correlation between the two datasets. A detailed wavenumber spectral comparison will be presented.

Results show that the NSCAT wind has significantly higher energy than the ECMWF wind, particularly in the high wavenumber (50 km to 300 km wavelength) region. Preliminary results using the NSCAT and ECMWF winds to drive a North Atlantic eddy-resolving ocean model will also be presented.

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